

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

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號二月八年九十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1879.

日五十月六年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, BERNARD & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 100 & 104, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE BOSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally:—BRAM & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZKE & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELO & Co. Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co. Foochow, HENDER & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. and KELLY & WALSH. Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,300,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq. Deputy Chairman—HON. W. KESWICK.

MR. BELLIOU, Esq. WILHELM REINER, Esq. H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq. H. HOPKINS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq. A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager.

Shanghai, EWE CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. " "

" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE AGENCY of this BANK at Foochow will be CLOSED and WITHDRAWN from 1st July next.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID there AT ONCE with INTEREST to Date, or transferred to this Branch at the Exchange of the Day at the option of the Constituents.

GEO. O. SCOTT, p. Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated in France.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000.

RESERVE FUND, £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGÈRE, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOULBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT, Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCHANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. " "

" 3 " 2 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON, Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £200,000. RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. " "

" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

I HAVE TO-DAY established myself at this Port as GENERAL MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT.

A. SCHOMBURG.

Holhow, August 1, 1879.

NOTICE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

THE Authority to Sign Bills of Lading by this COMPANY'S STEAMERS, granted to Mr. J. J. HOWARD, is hereby revoked, and Mr. C. L. GORHAM is authorized to Sign until further notice.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 10, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at the Premises formerly occupied by LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co., Peddar's Wharf, as

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All GOODS entrusted for SALE will be fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE.

G. R. LAMBERT.

Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned offers for SALE at moderate prices, an Invoice of PRESERVED MEATS from the SYDNEY PRESERVED MEAT COMPANY,

Comprising: Boiled Beef and Mutton, Corned Beef and Soup and Bouilli in 6-lb. Tins, Ox-tongues, Spiced, Corned and Seasoned Beef, Roast and Corned Mutton, Sheep-tongues, Real Turtle Soup, Assorted Soups, Sheep's-head, compressed Meats, Brawn and Ox-tongues, etc., in 2-lb. Tins.

Also, a small Invoice of Superior Red and White AUSTRALIAN GROWN WINES, viz: MURRAY VALLEY and WYNDHAM WINES, comprising: Tokay, Verdillo, Muscat, Claret, Madeira, Sheraz, Reims Burgundy, Hermitage, Pineau in Quarts and Pints.

Also, (From Bordeaux), CHATEAU DE FRAUDS, a Superior Breakfast Claret at \$5 per Case.

A few Cases of L.A.V.T.T.E.

G. R. LAMBERT.

Hongkong, July 17, 1879.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I and II, A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE GOODWILL, LEASE, FURNITURE AND FIXTURES OF

THE CENTRAL HOTEL, SHANGHAI—CHINA.

THIS HOTEL, which is furnished throughout in a very Superior Manner, has been in operation for upwards of 3½ Years, and affords an Excellent Opportunity for an Energetic Man, or a Married Couple, to secure a Competency in a few Years.

Terms, and full Particulars, can be obtained upon application to

HALL & HOLTZ, Shanghai.

July 21, 1879.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

NOW READY.

PENG-SHUI; or, THE FUNDAMENTALS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By DR. E. J. EITEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures, By DR. E. J. EITEL. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs LANE, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1879.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, shortly, on a day to be hereafter named, unless previously disposed of by private contract,—

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY, Situate at East Point, Hongkong, now in Complete Working Order, and Capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Gallons daily. The Property is of a most valuable nature, comprising THREE PIECES OF GROUND close to the water, viz:—Inland Lots Nos. 749, 781 and 782, with the Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PREMISES, erected specially for the purpose only a few years since, together with the MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILL, VATS, STOCK, and TRADE FURNITURE and FITTINGS.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON, Solicitors, Supreme Court House, Hongkong.

Hongkong, March 5, 1879.

Intimations.

TAKASIMA MINE.

NOTICE.

MR. NAKAHARA KUNINOZUKE has been appointed my Sole AGENT for the sale of all COAL produced from the TAKASIMA MINE, and all Purchases of such Coal must be made through him and his representatives on and after the 16th Instant.

GOTO SHOJIRO.

Hongkong, June 13, 1879.

ON and After the 16th Instant, my representatives for the SALE of all COAL produced from the Takasima Mine will be

At Nagasaki, MR. RYLE HOLME.

At China Ports, At Hongkong and Elsewhere, MESSRS JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Or their Agents.

NAKAHARA KUNINOZUKE.

Nagasaki, June 13, 1879.

FREDERIC ALGAR,

COLONIAL, NEWSPAPER & COMMISSION AGENT,

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with Newspapers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Papers, Correspondents, Letters, and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

Hongkong, July 24, 1879.

Intimations.

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN ACCORDANCE with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, the Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 4th August.

For the "Oriental Bank Corporation," GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.

For the "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China," H. H. NELSON, Manager.

For the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China," J. SOMERVILLE, Manager.

For the "Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris," D. FITZ HENRY, Acting Agent.

For the "Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation," T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

For the "National Bank of India, Ltd.," R. H. SANDEMAN, Manager.

Hongkong, July 31, 1879.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of August next, at THREE o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1879.

By Order of the Court of Directors, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 31, 1879.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 6th, to SATURDAY, the 16th day of August (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 31, 1879.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the Wharf, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch. Also entire Godowns to be let.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 1, 1879.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

THE EXCHANGE ROOMS in MARINE HOUSE, Queen's Road Central, are Open Daily for the use of MEMBERS from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Special Days—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 12 to 12.30 and 4 to 4.30 p.m.

Applications for admission as Members to be addressed to

E. GEORGE, Secretary.

Hongkong, June 18, 1879.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the Rate of 3% of \$2.25 PER SHARE, declared at the Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS held YESTERDAY, will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on and after TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) the 31st Instant.

Shareholders are requested to apply at the OFFICE of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 30, 1879.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1878, and the FIRST 6 MONTHS of 1879.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their CONTRIBUTIONS for the Year ending December 31st 1878, and for the SIX MONTHS from January 1st to June 30th 1879; in order that the Distribution of the Portion of PROFITS Reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to October 31st next, will be adjusted by the Company and no Claim or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, July 24, 1879.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

A NINTH RETURN of CAPITAL at the Rate of TWO TALLS per SHARE, will be made to Shareholders of Record on the 9th July, Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th July.

Warrants will then be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders, or their lawful representatives, on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 16th July, inclusive.

By Order, RUSSELL & Co., Liquidators.

Shanghai, July 1, 1879.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. on the NET PREMIUM CONTRIBUTED, payable at our OFFICE on and after the 16th Instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors, RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, DR. EASTLACKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR HOIHOW AND HAIPHONG.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANOL.)

The Steamship "ATLANTA,"

G. PETERSEN, Master, will be despatched as above on

TUESDAY, the 6th Instant, at 7 a.m.

INSURANCES.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)
NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling
of which is paid up £ 100,000
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000
Annual Income £ 250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision. If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance
Hongkong, October 27, 1871.

INSURANCES.

SWISS LLOYD
TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY
OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 3, 1879. 3jn80

SCOTTISH-IMPERIAL-INSURANCE
COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premium for LIFE Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 2, 1879. 2jn80

FIRE.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE.

ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES.

ALSO, BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON TUESDAY, the 5th August, 1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S. AMAZON, Commandant LORNIER, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe. Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 4th August, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required. For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, July 23, 1879. au5

FIRE.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, July 23, 1879. au5

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G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, July 23, 1879. au5

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Contents and value of Packages are required. For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, July 23, 1879. au5

Mails.

Accidental & Oriental Steam
Ship Company.

PAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

and ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. BELGIO will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on or about September 1st, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai. Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 31st August. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS. Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Office addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, August 1, 1879. sel

To Let.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GODOWN on the Praya.

Apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, July 28, 1879.

To Let.

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT NO. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

To Let.

TO LET.

OFFICES, fronting the Harbour, and GODOWNS, with possession from the 1st of July next.

Apply to G. R. LAMBERT.
Hongkong, June 14, 1879.

"ROSE VILLAS"—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, BONHAM ROAD, WITH Large TENNIS LAWN.

Apply to SHARP & DANBY,
No. 6, Queen's Road Central, late Messrs E. D. Sassoon & Co.
Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

To Let.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, PEDDAR'S HILL.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, April 29, 1879.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON & PORTS OF CALL.

THE Brit. S. S. Sunbeam having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 4th August will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 23, 1879. au5

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BRITISH SHIP AGNES MUIR, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 26, 1879. au3

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods.

This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

Ex Yangtze.

AME (in diamond) Nos. 16/17, Or, 2 cases T J..... } Flannel, from L'don.

Ex Amoy.

C (in diamond) 47/50, 48 cases Sheet Lead, Amoy..... } Order, from London.

Mr Charles Bonnet, 1 case Shirts, &c., from Marseilles.

B & C (in diamond) Order, 150 bales Cotton, from Madras.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, July 4, 1879. au15

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG.

THE Steamship Gorm, Captain MOLLER, having arrived from the above Ports. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 6th instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, August 1, 1879. au6

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Moray having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, July 31, 1879. au7

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Arratoon Apar, Capt. A. B. MACRAVISH, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

D. SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 31, 1879. au7

Intimations.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 56 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13.50.)

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

Volume Seventh of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 6—Vol. VII.

OF THE "CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

Jottings from the Book of Rites 禮記.

Translations of Chinese School-books.

The Ballads of the Shi-king.

Floods in China.

The Critical Discussions of Wang Ch'ung.

Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.

Ethnological Sketches from the Dawn of History.

Chinese Philosophy before Confucius.

A Chip from Chinese History, or the last two Emperors of the Great Sung Dynasty, 1101-1126.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—The Pekingese Syllables Set, &c., &c. Supposed Mention in Chinese History of the Nestorian Missionaries in China in the 6th and 8th Centuries.

Coohow Colloquial Words.

The Kitchen-God.

Examination of Licentiate.

The Canton River.

Cutting Crystals.

Door Slabs of Literature.

Come of the Ming.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,
Hongkong, July 24, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the Chinese Mail.

華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po),

CREATED from the 1st August, 1877.

CHUN AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr LEONG YOOK CHOW, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising; especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM,

Manager of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.

Intimations.

A NEW STOCK OF
NEXT JOBBING TYPES
HAVING BEEN RECEIVED

FROM ENGLAND,
THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE

Intimations.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.
 Rhineland, Jockey Club, and other
 perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide
 celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water,
 Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice
 and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine,
 Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps,
 Violet and Rose powder, Aquadent for the
 Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a Natural
 Air Purifier, &c., Sold by all Perfumers
 and Chemists.
 Registered trade mark—an Heraldic Rose.
 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24,
 Cornhill, London, 17, Boulevard des Ita-
 liens, Paris.
 31my79 1w 52t

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA
 EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKKEYS

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.
 PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-
 CLEANING MACHINES, IS A RUBBER AND LUB-
 RICANT KNIFE POLISH, WHICH CONSTANTLY
 CLEANS WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
 TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS,
 6D., 1S., 2S., 4S., 6S., 10S., 15S., 20S., 25S., 30S., 35S., 40S., 45S., 50S., 55S., 60S., 65S., 70S., 75S., 80S., 85S., 90S., 95S., 100S.

OAKKEYS

INDIAN RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS.
 PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO
 THE KNIFE. OAKKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
 SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKKEYS

SILVERSMITHS SOAP.
 (NON-MERCURIAL).
 FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-
 PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

OAKKEYS

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD.
 IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D., 4D., 6D., 8D., 10D., 12D., 14D., 16D., 18D., 20D., 22D., 24D., 26D., 28D., 30D., 32D., 34D., 36D., 38D., 40D., 42D., 44D., 46D., 48D., 50D., 52D., 54D., 56D., 58D., 60D., 62D., 64D., 66D., 68D., 70D., 72D., 74D., 76D., 78D., 80D., 82D., 84D., 86D., 88D., 90D., 92D., 94D., 96D., 98D., 100D.

JOHN OAKKEY & SONS
 MANUFACTURERS OF
 EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
 KNIFE POLISH, SOAP, &c.
 17my79 1w 52t 17my80

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE
 Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100
 characters, and one cent a character
 beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and
 half price for repetitions during the first
 week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will
 be charged only one half the amount of the
 first week's charge. Advertisements for
 half a year and longer will be allowed a
 deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount,
 and contracts for more favourable terms
 can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish
 Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all
 the ports and in the interior of China, all
 the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore,
 Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the
 Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru
 and other places which Chinese frequent.
 When the list of Agencies is completed,
 it will be published. Agents have been
 already established in most of the above
 places, and in important ports more than
 one agent has been appointed at each.
 Hongkong, February 23, 1874.



THE GREATEST
 WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be
 most effectual in curing either the dangerous malady of
 the slightest complaints which are more particularly in-
 tentional to the life of a miser, or to those living in the
 East.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system
 against those evils which so often beset the human race,
 viz.—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and
 stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery,
 diarrhoea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds,
 ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when
 used according to the printed directions, it never fails to
 cure alike, deep and superficial ailments.
 These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable
 Druggists and Store-keepers throughout the civilized
 world, with directions for use in almost every language.
 They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas
 Holloway, 533, Oxford Street, London.

* Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the
 United States.

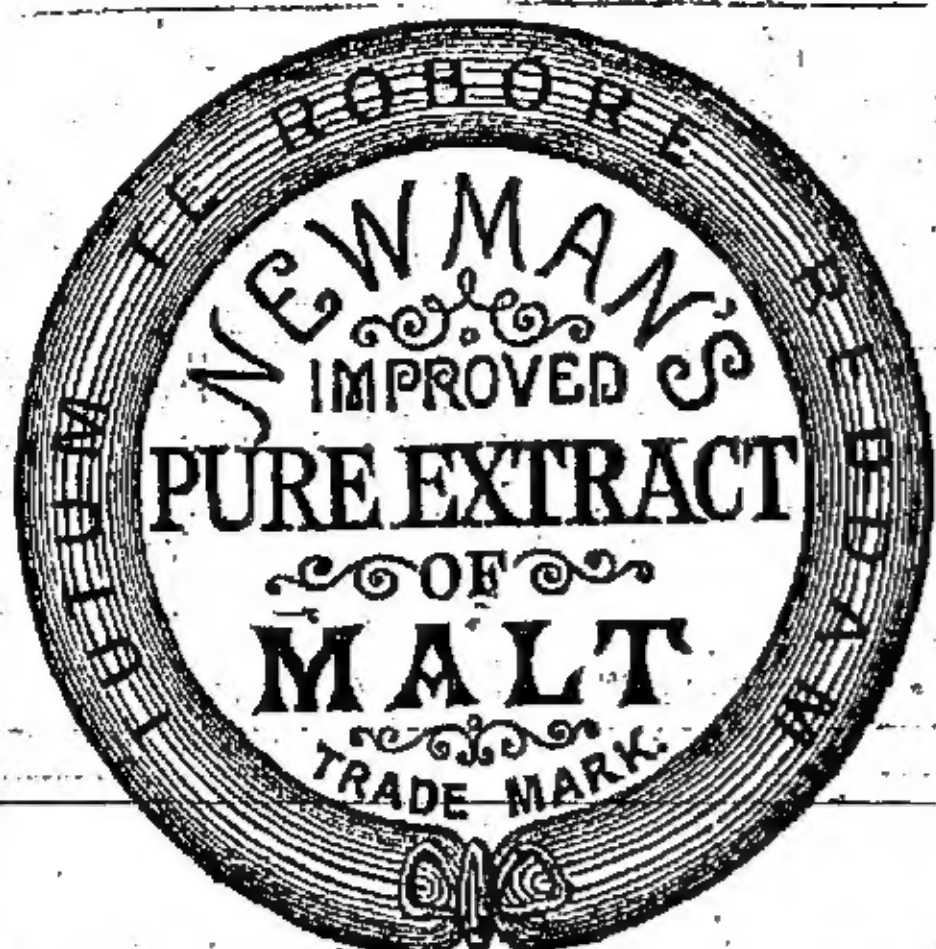
NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's
 day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese
 Mail will be issued DAILY instead of
 WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, how-
 ever, will be made in the price of subscrip-
 tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum.
 The charges for advertisements are now
 assimilated to those of the China Mail.
 The unusual success which has attended
 the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable
 medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual
 circulation of one thousand copies. It is
 already the most influential native journal
 published, and enjoys considerable prestige
 at the Ports of China and Japan, and at
 Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Fran-
 cisco and Australia.
 China Mail Office.

Intimations.



CLIMATIC DEBILITY.
 THE WEAK MADE STRONG.

NEWMAN'S EXTRACT OF MALT.
 Prepared from the finest Kentish Malt,
 being non-fermented and free from Spirit,
 as certified by Dr. Hassall and other
 Analytical Chemists.

It is strongly recommended by the faculty,
 and extensively used in the principal Hos-
 pitals, and is particularly valuable in all cases
 of Constitutional and Climatic Debility, as
 well as being a most agreeable and efficient
 substitute for Cod Liver Oil. It is also very
 strongly recommended to be taken instead
 of Wine or Beer between meals, as it
 imparts immediate strength, assists diges-
 tion, and produces appetite, and it may be
 freely taken by total abstainers without any
 misgivings as to its exciting or intoxicating
 effects.

DIRECTIONS.—A Wine-glassful twice or
 three times a day. The Extract should be
 kept lying down in a cool place.
 Copies of the Original Testimonials from
 Physicians and the Public can be forwarded
 upon application to the Manufacturer.

Sold by all Chemists, and by the Manu-
 facturer, O. H. NEWMAN, Dagmar House,
 East Margate.
 Local Agents: Messrs. A. S. WATSON &
 Co., Hongkong.
 4jan79 1w 52t

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,
 Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
 CHLORODYNE**
 (Ex Army Med. Staff)
 IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
 GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. R.
 Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was
 undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,
 that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,
 being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;
 which he regretted had been sworn to.
 Eminent Hospital Physicians of London
 stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the
 discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-
 scribe it largely, and mean no other than
 Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.
 The public, therefore, are cautioned
 against using any other than
 Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.
 This invaluable remedy produces quiet,
 refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the
 system, restores the deranged functions,
 and stimulates healthy action of the secre-
 tions of the body, without creating any of
 those unpleasant results attending the use
 of opium. Old and young may take it at
 all hours and times when requisite. Thou-
 sands of persons testify to its marvellous
 good effects and wonderful cures, while
 medical men extol its virtues most exten-
 sively.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profes-
 sion to be the most wonderful and valuable
 remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for
 coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectually cures and ar-
 rests those too often fatal diseases—
 diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in dia-
 rrhoea, and is the only specific in cholera
 and dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all
 attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations
 and spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in
 neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, tooth-
 ache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-
 cated to the College of Physicians and J. T.
 Davenport that he had received informa-
 tion to the effect that the only remedy of
 any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—
 See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspec-
 tor of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne
 is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia,
 Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly
 owe my restoration to health, after eighteen
 months' severe suffering, and when other
 remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India,
 reports (December 1866) that in nearly
 every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS
 BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered,
 the patient recovered.

Extract from the General Board of
 Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.
 "So strong are we convinced of the
 immense value of this remedy, that we
 cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of
 adopting it in all cases."

See leading article, *Pharmaceutical Jour-
 nal*, August 1, 1869, which states that Dr.
 J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chloro-
 dyne; that it is always right to use his
 preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the
 words "DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the
 Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical
 testimony accompanies each dose.

Sole Manufacturer—
 J. T. DAVENPORT,
 88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
 Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.,
 and 11s.
 4jan79 1w 26s 4jul79

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

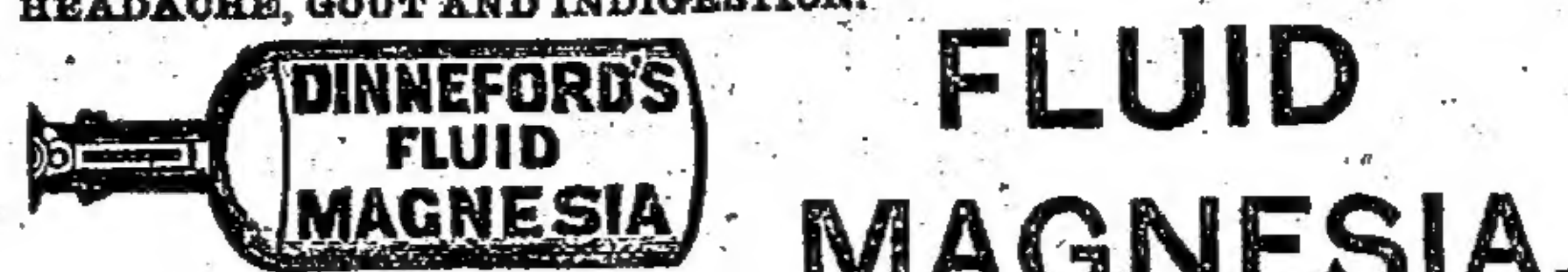
THE AMENDED HONG LIST,
 in English and Chinese, con-
 taining the Names of all the most
 important Companies, Institutions
 and Mercantile Houses in the
 Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.10
 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

Intimations.

DINNEFORD'S
 THE SAFEST MILD
 APPERIENT FOR DELICATE
 CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES,
 CHILDREN AND INFANTS,
 AND FOR REGULAR USE
 IN WARM CLIMATES.



DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists
 London.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

6ap79a 1w 52t 6ap80

JOHN & HENRY GWYNNE,
 ENGINEERS.

89, CANNON STREET, E.C., HAMMERSMITH IRON WORKS, W., LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
 MACHINERY FOR RAISING WATER.

PUMPS for DRAINAGE.

PUMPS for IRRIGATION.

PUMPS for RECLAMATION.

PUMPS for EMPTYING DOCKS.

PUMPS for CIRCULATING WATER IN SURFACE CONDENSERS.

PUMPS for RAISING SUNKEN SHIPS.

PUMPS for USE ON BOARD SHIPS.

PUMPS for MINES.

PUMPS for CONTRACTORS.

PUMPS for MANUFACTURERS.

PUMPS for HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

HYDRAULIC RAMS, WATER WHEELS, &c., &c.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

Catalogues can be obtained on application to the Office of this Journal.

8mar79 alt. 3 1f

SAVORY PANCREATIC SAUVY BEST FOOD SAUVY NATURAL TATULA
 EMULSION MEDICINAL FOR FOR
 MODRES FOOD MODRES INFANTS MODRES ASTHMA

IN CONSUMPTION
 AND
 WASTING DISEASES

IMPROVES THE APPETITE,
 AND INCREASES STRENGTH
 AND WEIGHT.

THE HIGHEST AMOUNT OF
 NOURISHMENT IN THE
 MOST CONVENIENT FORM.

In Tins 1s., 2s., 5s., and 10s.

143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, of Chemists, &c., everywhere.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
 which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins
 have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
 thus.

Lea & Perrins

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE
 SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
 Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross and Blackwell, London,
 &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

14de78 1w 52t 14de79

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE **NORTON'S** MARK.

CANOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is
 the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful
 and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthening of the Human Stomach."

"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe
 under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be
 derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

J. W. BENSON,
 WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER

TO THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY,
 And by Special Appointments to

THE H. R. H. PRINCE OF WALES, H. I. M. THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA,
 THE MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN,
 AND TO SEVERAL INDIAN PRINCES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

BENSON'S
 WATCHES, of every Description,
 suitable for all climates, from 22
 to 200 guineas. Chronographs,
 Chronometers, Keyless Lovers,
 Presentation, Repeater, Railway
 and Work-
 men's Watches of Extra Strength.

BENSON'S
 CLOCKS, for Churches, Towers,
 or Public Buildings, Dining or
 Drawing Room, Library, Carri-
 age, Church, Hall, or Shop. Per-
 petual Calendar, Wind Dials, &c.
 Antique English Clocks
 decorated with Wood, Gold, and
 other rare materials; also as
 jewelry, as supplied to Mem-
 bers of the Court, and other
 distinguished Persons.

BENSON'S
 GOLD JEWELLERY, of the richest
 and most exquisite designs, with
 Monograms, Crests, &c., &c.,
 and most accomplished
 signs in the Precious Metals;
 Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces,
 and all kinds of
 Lockets, Rings, and all kinds of
 jewelry, as supplied to Mem-
 bers of the Court, and other
 distinguished Persons.

Merchants, Shippers, and Wholesale Buyers are specially invited, before sending
 their orders elsewhere, to obtain from the manufacturer the illustrated Catalogues of
 Watches, Clocks, Chains, Jewellery, Silver, and Electro-pla, &c., which are sent post free,
 as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock
 in the world.

Orders should be sent direct to the Manufacturer, Ludgate Hill.

BENSON'S PAMPHLETS ON TURKISH CLOCKS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, PLATE, and JEWELLERY
 sent Post Free. Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the World.

Steam Factory and City Show Room—
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

West-End Establishment—
 25, OLD BOND STREET.

Established 1749.

6oct78 1w 52t 6oct79

Intimations.

PERFUMERY.
J. & E. Atkinson's
 ESS, YLANG YLANG—FRANGIPANNE
 —and GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET; OLD
 BROWN WINDSOR SOAP; VIOLET
 POWDER; FLORIDA WATER.
 PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,
 CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.
 Paris 1878, only Gold Medal for English
 Perfumery.
 Sold by all first-class dealers throughout
 the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
 24, Old Bond-street, London.
 The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK
 —"A W." Rose on a Golden Lyre."
 31may79 2

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES
 COUGHS,
 ASTHMA,
 BRONCHITIS.

ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.
 Composed of the purest articles. These
 Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleter-
 ious drug, therefore the most delicate can
 take them with perfect confidence. Their
 beneficial effect is speedy and certain. This
 old unfailing family remedy is daily recom-
 mended by the most eminent Physicians.
 (In use nearly 60 years.)

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.
 —July 25th, 1877—
 22, Cold Harbour Lane, London.

Sir,—Your Lozenges are excellent, and
 their beneficial effect most reliable. I
 strongly recommend them in cases of Cough
 and Asthma. You are at liberty to state
 this as my opinion, formed from many
 years' experience.

J. BRINGLOVE, M.R.C.S.L., L.S.A., L.M.
 Mr. T. KEATING, Indian Medical Service.

Dear Sir, Having tried your Lozenges
 in India, I have much pleasure in testifying
 to their beneficial effects in cases of In-
 cipient Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial
 Affections. I have prescribed them largely,
 with the best results.

W. B. G.—Apothecary, H.M.S.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by
 all Chemists, in bottles, of various sizes,
 each having the words, "Keating's Cough
 Lozenges" engraved on the Government
 stamp.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,
 A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in
 appearance and taste, furnishing a most
 agreeable method of administering the only
 certain remedy for INTESINAL or THREAD
 WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild
 preparation, and is especially adapted for
 Children.—SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHE-
 MISTS.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London,
 Export Chemist and Druggist.

5ap79 1w 30sep79

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
 STEEL PENS.

Sold by all dealers throughout the World.

Mr. Andrew Wind,
 NEWS AGENT, &c.

138, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK;
 is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Ad-
 vertisements, &c., for the China Mail,
 Overland China Mail, and China Review.

PRICE \$6.
THE TREATY PORTS
 OF
China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF
 THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PE-
 KING, YEDO, HONGKONG AND MACAO.

FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE ME-
 CUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS,
 AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

8vo. pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS,
 by
 WM. F. MATYERS, N. B. DENNIS, and
 CHAS. KING.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B.
 DENNIS, PH.D.

LONDON: N. TRUBNER & Co.
 HONGKONG: China Mail Office.

Price, \$6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed
 descriptions of important Sites and MONU-
 MENTS, notes on the CLIMATE and general
 TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY
 and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its
 neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES
 and minute details respecting the rise and
 progress and social characteristics of the
 several foreign communities. To these par-
 ticulars are added summaries and statistics of
 the local returns, together with statements
 respecting COINAGE, CURRENCY, and EX-
 CHANGES, LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION,
 DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE MONEY.
 Hints, and recommendations to travellers,
 giving full particulars of OUTFIT and mode
 of proceeding to the less frequented settle-
 ments are also included, combined with
 notes on DOMESTIC MANNERS and Mode
 of Living.

In addition to furnishing similar particu-
 lars, the Section devoted to Hongkong
 contains an historical sketch forming a
 chronological index of the chief events
 which occupied public attention between
 1841 and 1866, including POLITICAL EVENTS,
 CHANGES in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE,
 the passing of important ORDINANCES, the
 ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT
 RESIDENTS, a RECORD of the most notable
 PRICES, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS,
 FIRES and CRIMINAL TRIALS, ADDRESSES
 and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the
 various steam companies' lines. It also
 includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works
 published in the English language upon
 China and Japan, while a copious INDEX
 at the end of the work affords a ready
 means of reference to the reader.

This paper is now issued every
 day. The subscription is fixed at Four
 Dollars per annum delivered in Hong-
 kong or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents in-
 cluding postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever
 issued under purely native direction. The
 editorial department is conducted by
 Mr. Chun, Ayin, whose experience and
 competence have already been most fully
 demonstrated. The chief support of the
 paper is of course derived from the native
 community, amongst whom also are to be
 found the guarantors and securities
 necessary to place it on a business and
 legal footing.

The

seems utterly irreconcilable with Dr. Williams' clear and concise history of the matter. But may it not be that the Chinese Commissioners, having already made to the Russians the concession of religious toleration, told other Ministers that they were willing to do the same in the Treaty with their nation? However much they may have objected in the outset to such clauses, when they had sanctioned them in the Russian Treaty, they might have been quite willing to introduce them into the others. Then, in doing so, the difficulties may have arisen that are mentioned by Dr. Williams. We only suggest this as a possible basis for harmonizing the apparently conflicting testimony. We feel morally certain that Mr Reed made the statement attributed to him.

Hong & Co.'s Weekly Shipping Report, Pagoda Anchorage, 26th July 1879.—

Arrivals During the Week.—July 19, Hedvig, 13, Maid of Judah, from Sydney; 21, Lady Louisa, from Shanghai; 22, Teucer, from Shanghai; 23, Namon, from Hongkong; 24, Haean, from Shanghai; 24, Glengyle, from Shanghai; 24, City of Santiago, from Shanghai; 25, R. M. Hayward, from Hongkong.

Departures During the Week.—July 20, Kwang Tung, for Hongkong; 23, Monarch, for London; 23, Europe, for Shanghai; 24, Namon, for Hongkong; 25, Queen of the West, for Colonies; 25, Teucer, for London.

Shipping in Port.—Teviot, Alexa, Lord of the Isles, Lulu, San Francisco, Lily, Ellabire, Wodan, Hedvig, Maid of Judah, Lady Louisa, Hae An, Glengyle, City of Santiago, R. M. Hayward.

The Express reports that the habit of opium inebriation in Rochester is practiced to an alarming extent, and instances cases where the victims use as high as an ounce and a half of morphia a day, or over 430 grains. One lady is reported as taking half a pint of laudanum daily, and another consumes from 120 to 180 grains every week. The practice is also extensively followed here, although but few except druggists really know the number of opium-eaters in our midst. The victims include a few men and women of prominence in business and social circles—persons who are as closely wedded to the drowsy drug as are habitues of our bar-room to their cups. The more respectable among these opium-eaters never visit the drug stores in person, but employ children or servants to procure the opium. In some instances, where husbands have forbidden druggists to sell opium to their wives, the women resort to all sorts of stratagems to obtain the pernicious drug. Among those addicted to opium are several young people.—*Albany Journal*, May 27th.

The *Higo News* publishes a lengthy rescript of a report by a medical man of the neighbourhood on the malarial which has recently been attracting so much attention, in Higo and Kobe especially. In concluding, the writer says:—"The disease now prevalent in the neighbourhood is not Asiatic Cholera, but a type of disease more or less common in Japan year after year; and as it is not epidemic, which I think has been sufficiently proved, there is no occasion whatever for the irksome measures instituted by Government for the quarantine of vessels proceeding from Kobe to other parts of the Empire."

"MANNERS" writes to the *Shanghai Courier* offering a few suggestions to those who attend the Gardens. It may not be useless to reproduce them here, although they do not refer to the little unpleasantness we suffer most from on "Band Nights" in Hongkong.

Why should a number of people meeting others stand in the path, and so block up the way? Would not the grass plot do just as well for conurbation? Farther, would it not be as well for people to know the rule of the road? Last evening there was considerable confusion caused by people passing each other, trying to get out of each other's way, going to the same side of the walk. I noticed a lady jostled rather roughly by a gentleman making a mistake in endeavouring to pass her. Let each party take the right hand side and no confusion will ensue. Some people object to smoking. I saw a member of the masculine gender walking beside a lady with a dirty pipe in his mouth. Is this etiquette?

For those who have an abundant supply of ice this may not be matter of much moment; but for many people, the following hints from an English source may be useful.—

Cut a piece of flannel about nine inches square, and secure it by a ligature round the mouth of an ordinary tumbler, so as to leave a cup-shaped depression of flannel within the tumbler to about half its depth. In the flannel cup so constructed pieces of ice may be preserved many hours; all the longer if a piece of flannel from four to five inches square be used as a loose cover to the ice-cup. Cheap flannel with comparatively open meshes, is preferable, as the water easily drains through it, and the ice is thus kept dry. When good flannel with close texture is employed, a small hole must be made in the bottom of the flannel cup, otherwise it holds the water and facilitates the melting of the ice, which is, nevertheless, preserved much longer in the naked cup or tumbler. In a tumbler containing a flannel cup, made as above described, of cheap, open flannel at 20 cents a yard, it took ten hours and ten minutes to dissolve two ounces of ice, whereas in a naked cup, under the same conditions, all the ice was gone in less than three hours."

In the report of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, to which we referred yesterday, a coiner on rather an elaborate scale has his history told. He is a man from Chittagong, Salamatullah by name. Coming to Calcutta in 1869, he studied chemistry in the Medical College, and then no doubt learned some of the principles of his profession. But the college fees were too heavy for him, and he became a compounder in a native dispensary, till in 1873 he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for passing base coin. At the expiration of his term—about this time last year, that is—he returned to Calcutta, assumed a new name, married a widow, and passed himself off as a respectable man. Besides his house at Entally, however, he

hired "for purposes of religious retirement," he said, a small room in another suburb of Calcutta. Into this room he called the police at last penetrated, and found there a complete set of coining apparatus—moulds, an electro plating battery, chemicals, and plated four-anna pieces. The discovery caused no small stir in the neighbourhood where Salamatullah or Neamatullah, as he now called himself, was looked on as a very holy man. The High Court sentenced him to five years' imprisonment.

WHAT we quoted from the *Rangoon Gazette* some short time ago, in noticing Major C. W. Street's departure from Simla, is not quite accurate in the information given about the arrangements said to be made with the Siamese Government. No arrangements have been actually made as yet. The main proposal made by Major Street in his report, lately submitted to, and approved of by the Viceroy, are as follows:—1st, that a vice-consul from the consular service, or an officer deputed by the Indian Government, should be resident at Zimay; 2nd, that a police officer should be lent to the chief of police of Zimay for a period of two years, to organize the police force on the system maintained in India, the officer to be paid by the chief of Zimay; 3rd, that extra guards should be established on the frontier, their sites and strength to be afterwards settled by the police officer. These three proposals are all likely to be accepted willingly by the Siamese Government, and are certain to be productive of much good in the establishment of justice at Zimay and the protection of traders and foresters from the Burmese side. It will be better, as already explained, to have an officer under the Government of India established at Zimay instead of a member of the consular service, who would have to report everything to his headquarters at Bangkok. The benefit to suitors in the Zimay courts will be more than doubtful with delays of six to nine months before reference can be made to the Consul-General at Bangkok. The question of leasing a forest tract near Hurnulungyee in the Zimay territory has been wisely left in abeyance; it is not improbable that it might have led to unpleasant disputes. At any rate it would have been very difficult of control from our side, and according to all accounts the forest operations in the Tenasserim Division of British Burma are already scattered enough.

A PHYSICIAN corresponding with the *Scientific American* says:—"For several years past I have noticed in warm weather that my wooden cistern, which is above ground, has been infested with peculiar-looking little red worms. I have heard many others like myself complain of these worms, and I had taken it for granted that they were a species of earth worm. However, last summer I procured a glass jar and sprinkled the bottom of it with a very small quantity of sand, and I then half filled the jar with clear, fresh water, and after putting a dozen of these worms in the jar, I tied a piece of cloth over the mouth and placed it in a light, airy place. The worms were from half to three-fourths of an inch in length, of a bright red color, and had rather a jointed appearance about the body. They would crawl on the bottom of the jar, swim through the water by a rapid bending of the body backward and forward, and occasionally come to the surface of the water and float. Within twenty-four hours after placing them in the jar I noticed that they had all gone down to the bottom of the vessel and had enveloped themselves separately in a kind of temporary shell made of earth and sand. In a few days after this I saw one of these worms crawl out of his temporary house at the bottom of the jar and swim to the surface of the water. Here, after twisting about for a few seconds, he ruptured a thin membrane that enveloped his body, and out came a full-fledged mosquito ready for business. I noticed many of the other worms going through the same performance within a short time afterward. Some of the mosquitoes were much larger than others, but as I have already stated, some of the worms were also larger than others."

Foochow.

A correspondent sends us the following notes from Foochow, under date of the 26th July:—

Bradley's second examination came off at the Consulate July 25th. Nothing of importance was asked, but in the interval he had handed in his schedule showing liabilities \$398,000; available assets, \$1,450; assets valued about \$13,000 are assigned to a creditor as part security, but this is disputed by the trustee, and the question is awaiting legal advice. The Consul would not allow the bankrupt to sign and attest his schedule until the case is adjusted.

Telegrams re Tea per *Glengyle* have been received. Everybody's own shipments have paid, but everybody else's has shown a loss.

Weather has been very hot, 98° to 100° in some tea-rooms. It is much cooler now, and we have had cool nights all summer. M. and Madame Hirslemann have been a genuine success, and I can honestly recommend people to go and hear them.

SUPREME COURT.

(Before His Honor the Acting Puisne Judge, J. J. Francis, Esq.)
Saturday, August 2nd.

BAIN V. VERNON AND ROLLINGS.

This was a suit brought by George Murray Bain, proprietor of the *China Mail* newspaper and general printer, against H. Vernon, manager, and J. Rollings, a partner, of the Royal English Opera and Opera Bouffe Company, for a sum of \$224, being the amount of account for printing and advertising dating from November 4th, 1878 to January 11th, of the present year.

Mr Denny appeared for Mr Rollings. The questions in the case were, whether the plaintiff could sue one of the partners for this sum, the other not being here; and whether there really was any partnership between the defendant and Vernon. With regard to the former point, Mr Bain said he was willing to accept judgment for half the amount as against Rollings, if it did not interfere with his right to proceed against Vernon for the remainder of the debt. As to the second point he said, he was sworn, that Mr Rollings had in his office admitted his liability for half the debt incurred to him by the Company here. Sometimes Vernon and sometimes Rollings gave the order for the printing, so to which the account re-

ferred. They were almost always together when they came to the office; he recognized Mr Vernon as principal because he was Manager of the Company. He distinctly gave the credit all along to Vernon and Rollings. Before going away to Shanghai Vernon, Rollings so far as he remembered, being present, said, in the Mail office, that owing to the heavy expenses he had had to ask him to let the bill stand over for some time; he would let it lie over till some business was done in Shanghai. Both Mr Vernon and Mr Vernon had previously made a request to the same effect. He agreed to do this, and got Mr Vernon, as Manager of the Company, before he went away, to write and sign a letter of acknowledgment, admitting the liability. This, with covering letter, he (Mr Bain) sent on to his agents in Shanghai, who presented it, but failed to get payment. Mr Vernon had also written him to say that owing to bad times he was unable to pay the account. A second letter asked him, as Rollings would be in Hongkong about the time of its arrival here, to request him to pay his half of the bill. In speaking to Rollings, alike when this letter was accepted, and on two subsequent occasions, he had admitted his liability for his half of the bill. On his saying that he was responsible for half equally with Vernon, Rollings said:—"Yes, I know that." Mr Bain produced Vernon's two letters; but had no copy of the letter of acknowledgment he signed. These were read.

The question was, the Judge said, whether the management of Vernon was a proprietary one or a partnership. In reply to this, Mr Denny produced case no 1114 on the roll of this Court, which was an action for dissolution of partnership, brought by Rollings against Lilley, 26th November, when order was made accordingly.

Mr Denny, who stated that he had been engaged now in some half dozen suits connected in one way or another with this Company, explained that no public appearance had ever been made under the title Rollings and Lilley assumed. They took on the Elcio May Company, and when they had all come to Hongkong Miss Elcio May refused to play. Nobody ever made any money out of the affair except Miss Elcio May, and those who went to Shanghai with her. Mr Vernon, when this happened, undertook to run the Company himself, and took Rollings and others simply to be paid by him; Rollings was not a partner, nor any one else; the concern was Vernon's.

The Court: Did he advertise himself as acting from that date on his own responsibility?

Mr Denny: No.
The Court: Did Rollings advertise himself out of it?

Mr Denny: He was never advertised in it.—Mr Denny went on to say that Mr Bain would not give anybody but Vernon credit. Accounts were afterwards made up, and Vernon told Rollings that he had arranged to pay the *China Mail* and some other people. This letter of acknowledgment made him personally responsible. This was a taking over of the debt, and he argued, entirely freed his client.

Mr Bain repeated that he had only taken this letter on the distinct understanding that Rollings also admitted the debt. He never anticipated that any dispute would arise between them at Shanghai.

His Lordship: But that would not alter the case.

Mr Bain: It might alter their inclination to pay.
Mr Denny: They do not seem to have been much inclined to pay anything. His Lordship referred to the authorities as to the question of one taking over another's debt. It was very doubtful whether Mr Bain had not released Rollings by taking this letter from Vernon. The question was one of intention; was it Mr Bain's intention, in taking this letter from Vernon, to accept him and his credit as responsible surety for the amount.

Mr Bain said this was not so. He intended to rely on Vernon and Rollings. Had this not been so there would have been no purpose in getting the admission he did from Rollings, who was cognizant of, and took part in everything that was done. In reply to Mr Denny, plaintiff said Rollings had stated since he came back to this time that he was a partner, had admitted his liability, and had said that had he the money he would be most willing to pay it. He had complained of the way in which Vernon had treated him, having failed to pay him the money he believed he was entitled to from the drawings and so on; in fact, he gave him to understand that was the reason why he had left Vernon.

Mr Denny: Was the explanation he gave you not more concerned with a paragraph which appeared in the paper about the way Mr Vernon had been ill-used in Shanghai by the Company Rollings is connected with?

Mr Bain: He went into the story in that connection at once on his arrival; but he has gone more fully into it, and emphatically has said what I have just stated since I told him I would have to summons him; that is within the last few days.

His Lordship said it was quite clear that defendant was liable up to a certain date, the date when the partnership between him and Lilley was dissolved by order of the Court. The question as to his liability after that date was an entirely different one.

Mr Bain: But he was a party to the promise that was made to me that Vernon and he would between them see the whole sum paid.

His Lordship (referring to the conversation), asked the plaintiff: Do you mean that you told Rollings you would be willing to accept his share?

Mr Bain: Yes.

His Lordship: Allow me to suggest that arrangement.
Mr Denny said his client, if he had the money, would be only too happy to arrange the matter; that the fact was he had no money whatever. Mr Vernon, so he was instructed, took all the money, as he came in; they had squared accounts since at Shanghai, and Rollings had been debited with his share of these bills. He would never get the money if he paid it now.

Mr Bain said that personally he was sorry that Mr Rollings had put himself in such a position; but whatever Rollings had done with Vernon could not prevent him from recovering the money due him, or protecting himself in the best way he could.

Mr Denny said his client had made arrangements for going away, but he was understood from a letter received from Yokohama last night that Mr Vernon would probably be here in a few days; he had written from Japan to propose that the two companies again combine. He asked

whether the case could not stand over until Mr Vernon was here.

Mr Bain had no objection whatever to this; but he pointed out that the case had been specially set down for to-day because Mr Rollings said he intended to leave by the French mail.

The Judge asked whether Mr Rollings would bind himself not to leave till Mr Vernon came down.

Mr Denny said they did not know when Mr Vernon might be here; if he got other employment he would change his plans. Mr Rollings was willing to give a pro. note for \$50, at one month, properly secured, if Mr Bain would accept this.

Mr Bain had no objection to accept this on the distinct understanding that it did not debar him from proceeding against Vernon for the full amount of the balance.

His Lordship then entered judgment for plaintiff for \$50, with time not exceeding one month to pay, costs of trial to be paid by defendant, and promissory note to be given at once, or execution to issue. This was without prejudice to any question of Vernon's liability.

Mr Bain, in reply to his Lordship, said he had not sent in any claim in Lilley's bankruptcy because it only related to his private debts, not to the Company's affairs at all. There was great care taken that they should be kept separate.

Police Intelligence.

(Before G. V. Creagh, Esq.)
Saturday, August 2nd.

THE OLD ANCHOR CASE.
Leong Aho, shopman, charged with receiving stolen goods on the 2nd of May last, brought up for trial on the 24th July, remanded till the 25th and again remanded till August 1st, was brought up to-day.

Mr Wotton appeared for defendant; the Crown Solicitor (Mr Edmund Sharp) conducting the prosecution.

We have already given a full account of the evidence previously taken in regard to this charge, which arose out of a piracy case decided at the Supreme Court a short time ago.

Mr Wotton objected to any further evidence being taken, as, at the previous sitting, the case for the prosecution had been finally closed, and he had replied on behalf of his client, not expecting any other evidence to be brought forward. He also stated that His Lordship had remanded the case, not to open it again for further evidence, but simply to get the opinion of the Acting Attorney General on it.

Objection noted by His Worship and overruled.

Mr Sharp for the prosecution said that he wished it to be clearly understood that, as Crown Solicitor, he had no wish to press the charge unduly, and had never done so, but in the interests of justice he wished further evidence to be brought forward in this case.

Mr Wotton differed from the Crown Solicitor, holding that the case against his client was not a prosecution but a persecution.

After a rather warm argument, Mr Sharp wished to put in a paper, written in Chinese, which he said had been received by the complainant in the case, from one of the shopmen employed by Leong Aho, offering to pay complainant \$50, if he would not try to do his master any harm, meaning if he would not prosecute. This paper has only appeared in the case at the present sitting, although it has been in existence for some time. Mr Wotton objected to the paper being admitted as evidence, as it did not in any way affect his client, and might have been written by complainant himself. His Lordship concurred with Mr Wotton; he could not see any connection between the paper produced and the defendant; he would therefore not allow it to be put in as evidence.

Wong Tung Ki, the complainant, was again put in the box and said, in reply to Mr Wotton,—"Now that the paper had been brought forward, he would like to amend his former statement." He had been a dealer and maker of anchors for the past seven or eight years, but did not know the price per picul in Hongkong.

Wong Shung Pak, blacksmith, brother of last witness, was called for the prosecution, and said:—"I can identify the anchor produced. It was made in our shop by myself and brother and some of our men. I identify it by the shape of the fluke and formation of the rings. These anchors are all hammered. I can positively swear that this one was made in our shop between the 23rd January and 19th May. During that period only seventeen anchors were made in our premises."

Mr Sharp, for the prosecution, said, he had no more witnesses to call, but asked him to commit the case for trial at the Supreme Court, as it was a case for a jury. The defendant had not shown that he came honestly by the property found in his possession, which had been proved to have been stolen, and it was for him to do so before he could expect to be discharged in the present instance. Mr Sharp quoted Roscoe on Evidence in Criminal cases at some length, in support of his argument, and pointed out that the circumstances of the case were so peculiar as to call for its being tried by a jury.

Mr Wotton, in defence, said Mr Sharp had stated when he opened the case this morning that the Crown were not eager for a commitment, but reminded him that his acts were very different from his words, as he would endeavour to show. When his client was in Court, on the 25th July, his case had been fully investigated at that time; and, as his Lordship had allowed, there was scarcely anything in the shape of evidence against him; since then nothing had transpired to strengthen the case, and yet Mr Sharp for some unknown reason wished to obtain a commitment, and at the same time said he had no wish to unduly press the charge. Mr Wotton went on to show that his client's business was to buy old anchors and trade in that way with people he did not know; which was a very common custom amongst the Chinese. He had paid a fair price for the goods purchased, as his books (put in by the prosecution) showed, and had openly exposed them in his shop for sale, and (he expressed) the wish that he looked like that of a man who had bought the articles with the knowledge that they had been stolen. What his client had said in the Supreme Court, when told by the Chief Justice that he had done wrong ("Forgive me"), he held, could not be taken in its literal sense, and was only a form of speech. Mr Wotton argued that the evidence of the complainant was not the most trustworthy description of his statement about being offered the anchors, as the way to the police station had been denied by defendant, and also by the inquest. He contended that the case

quoted by Mr Sharp did not apply to the present case, as the guilty knowledge imputed to his client was only a remote idea, adding that there was really nothing to justify the case going before a jury; he asked that his client might be discharged. His Worship said he had decided to commit this case for trial at the Supreme Court at the next Criminal Sessions, and, as Mr Sharp desired it, he would increase the amount of bail from \$50 to \$250.

(Before the Hon. C. B. Plunket).

Chan Afuk and Tso Atoi, were charged with entering the house of Chan Ang for a supposed unlawful purpose; and the first defendant in addition was charged with being armed with a deadly weapon and attempting to assault P. S. Hennessy in the execution of his duty. The case, which is rather a serious one, was remanded till Monday.

Marine Court.

(Before H. G. Thomsett, Esq., R.U.)
Saturday, August 2.

A CHIEF MATE FINED FOR ASSAULT.
Charles Briggs, Chief Mate of the British schooner *Floral Star*, was charged with assaulting John Dargut on the 1st inst.

John Dargut sworn states:—"I am a seaman of the *Floral Star*; yesterday at 7 a.m. I was sent below to shift some sails. My boots were off as I had been washing decks. I went to the fore-castle to get my boots, when the mate called out and asked what I was doing there, and told me to come up. I replied I would go up directly I had my boots on. Defendant then came below and knocked me down and kicked me (shows marks of violence on his face). We went on deck together; I went to the Captain and got his permission to come on shore. I came and reported the matter."

John Warden, a seaman of the same ship, was called and stated, he was in the fore-castle when Dargut came down looking for his boots. Heard the defendant use very bad language, and saw him, whilst Dargut was on his knees, kick him in the face, making his nose bleed. He was not sure whether defendant had boots or not when he kicked the complainant.

Defendant stated:—"I was not quite sober the night previous. I saw Dargut go into the fore-castle, and told him he was a long time finding his boots. I did kick him on the seat. Complainant swore, and asked me what I was doing. I then struck him. He fined \$15 or fourteen days' imprisonment. The fine was paid."

CORRESPONDENCE.

AUDITORS.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

August 2nd.

SIR,—I have been waiting in the hope that some one more capable than myself, would refer to the question of auditing as carried on in this Colony, agitated by Mr Morgan at the meeting of the H. C. & M. S.-B. Co., and so ably commented upon by "Canton" in his letter to the *Daily Press* of the 1st inst. It seems to me that the appointment of Auditors is at present entirely in the hands of the Directors of the companies, and that they act upon the principle of "To him that hath shall be given" &c. The shareholders, either from want of energy or want of some one to take the matter in hand, coincide with all the Directors put forward without a single dissent, although two-thirds of them agree with all "Canton" says upon the subject. Now that the question has been once raised, I really think that shareholders should seriously consider the matter and make their voices heard in the appointment of Auditors. It is doubtless a very happy thing to have such an implicit trust in Directors as to take all they say for Gospel, and to back the appointment of men to whom they wish to give a turn, men who in almost every case are more or less under the control of the Directors. But (without casting any reflection on the existing Auditors), would not the work be far more ably carried out by men who could devote their whole time to such business?

Trusting you will allow me space for these lines, and that shareholders at the forthcoming meetings will have something to say in the matter of auditing,
I remain, &c.,
A SHAREHOLDER.

China.

FOOCHOW.

(Herald, July 24.)
The new Governor of the province arrived here a few days ago, and received the seals of office from his predecessor yesterday.

Another "white elephant," in the shape of a Mamoi Arsenal gunboat, or transport, was launched on Sunday last. It may well be asked, how much longer this folly will continue?

Intensely hot weather has been experienced in the Settlement during the past week, the thermometer touching 93° in several hours. The weather is, however, dry and healthy.

We hear that the British barge *Hedvig*, outward bound, grounded on a bank below Pagoda Anchorage nearly opposite Half Tide Rock Beacon. After discharging her deck cargo the vessel was beached on the west bank near Pagoda Island.

With reference to our remarks in last issue about the new pilotage regulations, we are informed that since the rules were printed both the pilot's license fee and the pilot-boat fee have been reduced, the former to Tls 5 and the latter to Tls 10—in compliance with representations made by the pilots on the subject.

Tea.—Congo:—A smaller amount of business has been reported since the 17th inst. Prices are very firm, and common grades are again a shade dearer, allowing for the lower rate of exchange now current—more than the full benefit of which has been reaped by the native dealer. *Souchong*—Is in steady demand at unchanged rates.

Settlements of Congo from 17th to 23rd inst.:—25,412 chests at Tls. 54 a 20 per picul, (short.) *Souchong* 2,100 chests at Tls. 10 a 30 per picul, (short.) *Oolong* 220 chests at Tls. 12 a 15 per picul, (short.) *Pekoe* 813 chests at Tls. 20 a 25 per picul, (short.) *Scented Tea* 5,860 boxes at Tls. 18 a 36 per picul, (short.)

Total arrivals of Congo 459,138 chests.
" settlements " 897,870
Stock, 61,763 chests.

Total arrivals of Souchong 23,140 chests.
" settlements " 14,907
Stock, 15,988 chests.

Total arrivals of Oolong 9,200 chests.
" settlements " 5,426
Stock, 8,774 chests.
Total arrivals of Flowery Pekoe 3,900 chests.
" settlements " 1,555
Stock, 1,745 chests.
Total arrivals of Scented Tea 55,600 boxes.
" settlements " 82,272
Stock, 3,328 boxes.

Opium.—Moderate transactions are reported at slightly higher rates. Re-Export per S. S. *Kwang Tung* to Amoy—2 chests Patna.

Lead.—Sales are reported in barter against tea at fair market rates.

Grain.—To London—per steamer—35/ a 42 per ton of 40 cubic feet; per sailing ship—80/ per ton of 50 cubic feet. To Australia per S. S. *Bentley*—£2.10 per ton of 40 cubic feet. To New York—£3 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

Vessels on the berth.—For London—Steamships *Flintshire*, and *Teucer* (under despatch), *Teviot*, *Glengyle*, and sailing vessel *Lady Louisa*.

For New Zealand.—Sailing vessels *Alexa*, and *San Francisco* (under despatch). For Australia.—Sailing vessels *Queen of the West* (under despatch), *Maid of Judah*, For Cape Town.—Sailing vessel *Wodan*.

Steamships to load.—For London.—*Steamship City of Santiago*, *Hae An*, *Montevideo*, *Glams Castle*, and sailing ship *Uwina*.

For Australian Ports.—Sailing vessels *Forward*, *Wandering Minstrel*, and Steam ship *Bowdler*. For New York.—Steamship *Glengylon*.

THE WU-SHIH-SHAN CASE.

(N. C. D. News.)

If the judgment of the Supreme Court with regard to the Wu-shih-shan affair be one in which neither party can claim the honour of victory, it has at least the merit of being consonant with common sense. Our own view, that it was essentially a case for compromise, has been borne out by the finding of the Court, and as the result must eventually be the removal of the Mission, which can scarcely continue to hold the ground on the uncertain tenure defined in the judgment, it is much to be regretted that the Christians did not adopt this certainly more Christian-like manner of settling the difficulty. At the same time, while urging this view, we are not of the number of those who would hold that a Missionary or a Missionary body is without justification in appealing to a Court of law. The great Apostle himself, to whose exertions the first extension of Christianity was due, did not fail to take advantage of his legal rights as a Roman citizen when he esteemed it necessary; and much as we may admire the desire for martyrdom which some centuries afterwards permeated the Church, there are few judicious students of history who do not condemn the rashness with which the Christians of the second and third centuries sought to gain the crown of immortality. We regret, then, the action of the Church Missionary Society through its representative the Rev. Mr Wolfe, not because resistance to oppression is in itself wrong, but because there were just so many grounds for not believing the title perfect that a prudent man would have hesitated to risk an important position on the strength of so feeble a case as was exhibited. More, there has unwittingly been committed a wrong not only to the Society represented, but to the general cause of Missions in China, by the anxiety of the defendant in this case to establish a claim. We have no aspirations to make as to the conduct of the negotiations on the part of Mr Wolfe, nor are we disposed to join in the sneer at the relations between him and the owners of the property. Such negotiations are in the nature of things in all dealings with estate in China, and the Chinese themselves saw nothing unreasonable or unbecoming in them. The wrong done is of another nature; and that is that the Chinese will be induced to look upon the Wu-shih-shan affair as a test question, and that the seeming sanction given to the rioters of August, 1877, by the looseness of the title under which the ground was held, is apt to be interpreted as implying a like immunity in future. It has been stated publicly that the terms offered to the Mission for the surrender of the Wu-shih-shan were a site within the portion of the suburbs inhabited by foreigners, and the organs of the Chinese have not ceased to vituperate the manager of the Mission for not accepting this offer. In this matter, again, we must hold with the agent of the Society that such a compromise was unbecoming his position to accept, and that his doing so would have been simply to court the extinction of the Mission. We, however, have reason to believe that much better terms were offered, or were ready to be offered, had any sign of a willingness to compromise existed, and herein we think that the head of the Mission was distinctly wrong. It is said that the Viceroy was "willing to permit the Mission to select its own site within the city, and to give a clear title to the ground so obtained. Although at all times steady friends to true Missionary enterprise in China we are no admirers of the "Shining Cross" school, nor do we think this Empire yet in a position to see with complacency the emblems of an alien religion mounted aloft. The Church in China is yet a Church militant; it is as yet distinctly premature to make a public display of the emblems of victory. The wise general who has just occupied the skirts of an enemy's country, does not yet proclaim his victories upon the house-tops; and the struggle of Christianity with Buddhism and Taoism is not yet so far advanced as to justify the shouting of peans. Rather would we see our Missionaries further the work by occupying more humble positions, and by occupying them well. So far as our experience goes in China, the objection to Missionaries has been as frequently the dislike to individuals as to the cause. We have frequently heard individuals spoken of in the highest terms, and their personal foibles freely but good-naturedly despatched on. Cases have occurred, as with the late Mr Burns at Swatow, where Mission

Portfolio.

"THE LOVER'S TALE."

Readers of Mr Tennyson's poem, "The Golden Supper," will remember that it is the last chapter in the story of a disappointed lover. There are a few glimpses of the earlier chapters, but only enough to make the sequel intelligible. It begins suddenly—

"He flies the event; he leaves the event to me: Poor Julian—how he rush'd away; the bells, Those marriage-bells, echoing in ear and heart"—the "event" being the marriage of Julian's cousin and foster-sister Camilla to his friend Lionel. "The Golden Supper" tells how, when Camilla is believed to have died, a strange chance enables Julian to bring her back from the grave and restore her to her husband.

"The Lover's Tale," now published as a whole for the first time, is a poem in four parts. As many touches show, the scenery is not English but foreign, and this will explain itself to those who recognize the plot of the story as taken from Boccaccio. The fourth part is "The Golden Supper," a work of the author's mature life. The other three parts, which form a prelude to it, were written in his 19th year. "Two only of the three parts then written were printed," says Mr Tennyson, "when, seeing the imperfections of the poem, I withdrew it from the press. One of my friends, however, who, boy-like, admired the boy's work, distributed among our common associates of that hour some copies of these two parts, without my knowledge, without the omissions and amendments which I had in contemplation, and marred by many misprints of the compositor. Seeing that these two parts have of late been mercilessly pirated, and that what I had deemed scarce-worthy-to-live is not allowed to die, may I not be pardoned if I suffer the whole poem at last to come into the light, accompanied with a reprint of the sequel—a work of my mature life—"The Golden Supper."

It is often conferred such benefits on the public, there would be some danger of their occupation becoming more popular than it has been since the days before Minos. The three new parts, or rather older parts, of "The Lover's Tale" contain many passages of very great beauty and power. They are also of the highest interest in relation to the development of Mr Tennyson's style, and their publication adds a new value to "The Golden Supper." That noble but hitherto fragmentary poem now takes its proper place as part of a finished whole. Probably the first feeling of many readers will be surprise that a boy in his nineteenth year could have written thus. No one, indeed, can fail to perceive how greatly this early performance is surpassed by his mature work in subtle felicity of expression, in command of metrical and rhetorical resources, in richness of music, in depth of thought and feeling. Still, when this interval has been recognized, it may be said the essential characteristics of the boy's style are those of the man's. Poetical genius is often precocious in manifesting the imaginative and creative faculties; but, considered as an artist of language, a poet has seldom, perhaps, been so ripe at such an age. The real reason which these earliest poems teach is that the form of Mr Tennyson's work is more spontaneous and original, and less the result of a slowly elaborated art, than some of his critics have been inclined to think. The following passage may be taken as a specimen of what Mr Tennyson could write at 19—

"Last we came
To what our people call 'The Hill of Woe.'
A bridge is there, that look'd at from beneath,
Seems but a cobweb filament to link
The yawning of an earthquake-cloven chasm.
And thence one night, when all the winds
Were loud,
A woeful man (for so the story went)
Had thrust his wife and child, and dash'd
himself
Into the dizzy depth below. Below,
Fierce in the strength of far descent, a stream
Flies with a shatter'd foam along the chasm.
The path was perilous, loosely strewn with
crags;

We mounted slowly; yet to both there came
The joy of life in steepness overcome,
And victories of ascent, and looking down
On all that had look'd down on us; and joy
In breathing nearer heaven; and joy to me,
High over all the azure-circled earth,
To breathe with her as if in heaven itself:
And more than joy that I to her became
Her guardian and her angel, raising her
Still higher, past all peril, until she saw
Beneath her feet the region far away,
Beyond the nearest mountain's bosky brow,
Burst in open prospect—heath and hill,
And hollow lined and wooded to the lips,
And steep-down walls of battlemented rock
Gilded with bloom, or shatter'd into spires,
And glory of broad waters interfus'd,
Whence rose as it were breath and steam of
gold,

And over all the great wood rioting
And dimming, streak'd or star'd at intervals
With falling brook or blossom'd bush—and
last

Framing the mighty landscape to the west,
A purple range of mountain-ones, between
Whose interpaces gush'd in blinding bursts
The incorporate blaze of sun and sea."

The splendour of this passage, again, is not unworthy of his matured genius—

"O day which did enwomb that happy hour—
Thou art blessed in the years, divinest day!
O Genius of that hour which dost uphold
Thy coronal of glory like a God.
Amid thy melancholy mates far-seen,
Who walk before thee, ever turning round
To gaze upon thee till their eyes are dim
With dwelling on the light and depth of
thine,

Thy name is ever worshipp'd among hours!
Had I died then, I had not seem'd to die,
For bliss stood round me like the light of
heaven—

Had I died then, I had not known the death;
Yea had the Power from whose right hand
the light

Of life issued, and from whose left hand
floweth

The Shadow of Death, perennial effluences,
Whereof to all that draw the wholesome air,
Somewhere the one must overflow the other;
Then had he stemm'd my day with night,
and driven

My current to the fountain whence it
sprang—
Even his own abiding excellence—
On me, methinks, that shock of gloom had
fall'n

Unfelt, and in this glory I had merged.
The other, like the sun I gazed upon,
Which seeming for the moment due to death,
And dipping his head low beneath the verge,
Yet bearing round about him his own day,
In confidence of unabated strength,
St-ppeth from Heaven to Heaven, from light
to light,

And holdeth his undimmed forehead far
into a clearer zenith, pure of cloud."

But certainly the most powerful passage in the poem is that in which the pathos of the story finds its natural climax—where Camilla confides to Julian her love for his friend—

"Hither we came
And sitting down upon the golden moss,
Held converse sweet and low—low converse
sweet,
In which our voices bore least part. The
wind

Told a love-tale beside us, how he woo'd
The waters, and the waters answering lip'd
To kisses of the wind, that, sick with love,
Fainted at intervals, and grew again
To utterance of passion. Ye cannot shape
Fancy so fair as is this memory.
Methought all excellence that ever was
Had drawn herself from many thousand
years,

And all the separate Edens of this earth,
To centre in this place and time. I listen'd,
And her words stole with most prevailing
sweetness
Into my heart, as thronging fancies come
To boys and girls when summer days are
new,

And soul and heart and body are all at ease;
What marvel my Camilla told me all?
It was so happy an hour, so sweet a place,
And I was as the brother of her blood,
And by that name I moved upon her breath,
Dear name, which had too much of nearness
in it

And heralded the distance of this time!
At first her voice was very sweet and low,
As if she were afraid of utterance;
But in the onward current of her speech
(As echoes of the hollow-banked brooks
Are fashion'd by the channel which they
keep),

Her words did of their meaning borrow
sound,
Her cheek did catch the colour of her words
I heard and trembled, yet I could not hear;
My heart paused—my raised eyelids would
not fall,

But still I kept my eyes upon the sky.
I seem'd the only part of Time stood still,
And saw the motion of all other things;
While her words, syllable by syllable,
Like water, drop by drop, upon my ear
fell; and I wish'd yet wish'd her not to
speak;

But she spoke on, for I did name no wish.
What marvel my Camilla told me all?
Her maiden dignities of Hope and Love—
'Perseverance,' she said, 'return'd.'—Even
then sheurst

Did tremble in their stations as I gazed;
But she spoke on, for I did name no wish,
No wish—no hope. Hope was not wholly
dead

But breathing hard at the approach of
Death—
Camilla, my Camilla, who was mine
No longer in the dearest sense of mine—
For all the secret of her inmost heart,
And all the maiden empire of her mind,
Lay like a map before me, and I saw
There, where I hoped myself to reign as
king,

There, where that day I crown'd myself as
king.
There in my realm and even on my throne,
Another! then it seem'd as tho' a link
Of some tight chain within my inmost
frame
Was riven in twain: that life I heeded not
Flow'd from me, and the darkness of the
grave,
The darkness of the grave and utter night,
Did swallow up my vision; at her feet,
Even the feet of her I loved, I fell,
Smit with exceeding sorrow unto Death."

It is an open secret that the friend who
distributed a few copies of the partly-
printed poem was the same to whom "In
Memoriam" is inscribed. If, as may be
inferred, Arthur Hallam warmly admired
the poem, it is only another proof that even
then his critical insight was true. He was
assuredly right in desiring that the poem
should live and should be known. As
Arthur Hallam judged nearly half a century
ago, so, we believe, the English-speaking
world will judge now that these first-fruits
of Mr Tennyson's genius have at last been
given to it.—Times.

THE TOLERATION CLAUSES IN THE
TREATIES.

The following valuable historical article
from Dr Williams, to which we refer in our
local columns as giving an interesting
account of the introduction of the clauses
tolerating Christianity into the Treaties of
foreign nations with China, appears in the
Chinese Recorder:—

The first recognition of the Christian
faith by the Chinese Government in modern
times was obtained by M. de Legation's
French plenipotentiary, and is contained in
a rescript from the Throne, dated Decem-
ber 28th, 1844, and inserted in the Chinese
Repository, Vol. XIV, pages 195-199. "It
is not necessary for the present purpose to
do more than refer to it; for, during the
fourteen years it had been on record, so far
as I know, no one had derived any pecuni-
ary or advantage in mission work from it.
Such rescripts are usually regarded by
Chinese officers as of local and temporary
authority and influence.

The Russian Treaty was the first which
was signed in 1858, and the eighth article
contained permission for Christian mission-
aries to propagate Christianity among the
Chinese, and travel in the interior for that
purpose, but involved governmental and
consular interference by limiting their
number and requiring passports. A copy
of the Chinese text was obtained on the
14th of June, the day after the treaty was
signed, and a modified article drawn up to
take the place of the one in the draft of the
treaty. The term for Protestants as well
as Catholics was inserted; and all reference
to passports, and limitation of numbers
omitted. This article was discussed in all
its bearings, as the deputies with whom I
was engaged brought forward their objec-
tions, which were chiefly against our
missionaries going into the interior. With
reference to the great principles involved in
it they knew nothing, and there was no
discussion as to their bearing. The
proposed modifications were selected, and
we fell back on the Russian stipulation,
with the addition of the *Yen Kiao* for
Protestants, and my interlocutors were
asked to present that to their superiors.

The next day one of our native clerks was
sent for it and two other unsettled articles,
but the Imperial Commissioners kept him
till evening, unwilling to the last to permit
our missionaries to enter the inner land;
but finally yielded and gave us all that this
Russian article allowed.

About nine o'clock, a note came from
their secretaries addressed to Mr Martin

and me, withdrawing the article in the most
decided terms, and only giving American
missionaries the right to exercise their
calling in the open ports. The note added
that "heretofore American missionaries
brought their wives and families, and
carried on trade, which were totally differ-
ent from the missionaries of other countries;
and for such persons to enter the Inner
Land with families and traffic, cannot be
allowed. The two words 'Inner Land'
are therefore to be stricken out." This
note was accompanied by the draft of
another article, by which American mis-
sionaries were restricted to the open ports,
where they were to be placed under the
surveillance of their consuls, and the local
authorities; toleration to native professors
was granted. A reply was returned, that
rather than admit such an article, the U.S.
Minister preferred that the whole article
should be left out; but as every other
article was agreed on, he still desired to
sign the treaty on the morrow.

Early in the morning, I sent the draft
of another article in which toleration of
Christianity was granted, and nothing said
about foreign missionaries, only that its
professors should be all wed to meet for
worship and to distribute religious books.
About nine o'clock this draft was returned,
with the last addition, erased; and the
words "open ports" inserted in such a
connection that it made it illegal for a
native to profess Christianity anywhere
else. The main object was to keep our
missionaries at the ports, but the effect
would be detrimental to the converts every-
where if they tried to have public worship
for their consideration. We could not see
them, and so sent in the draft for their
perusal, making no reference to the pre-
vious form, or to their note; in order to
avoid as much as possible all comparison
between the two, and further discussion on
the matter, which our old Chang was desir-
ous again to renew. He was told that we
had no time to do so, and was asked to
take it in. It was soon brought back with
the remark of Kwei-liang "that it was ex-
cellent;" that same day the treaty was
signed, and its 29th article contains the
toleration of Christianity just as it now
stands. On the whole, the last form was
the best of the four; for the introduction of
particulars would have suggested other
criticism of native officials. In the English
text, Mr Reed substituted for my single
word *wherever*, the phrase, "Any person,
whether citizen of the United States or
Chinese convert," because he did not think
it proper to have an article in the treaty
having no expression in it referring to
Americans. This article was communicated
to Lord Elgin, and an abbreviated form
appears in article 9 of the British Treaty;
one numbers 71 characters, the other 46,
and both are shorter than the articles in the
Russian or French treaties, which contain
no reference to Protestants.

DRESS IN AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

Stage dressing is an art of itself, an art
of much importance and no small difficulty;
many great actresses are wonderfully bad
dresses; many more commit the oddest
mistakes in costume, mistakes seeming to
arise from a want of thought. I remember
seeing a lady, by many esteemed the queen
of modern comedy, as Pauline in the "Lady
of Lyons." Now, Pauline arrives at Mel-
notte's cottage in her wedding robes of white
satin and lace; I do not complain of this,
though I consider it desolately certain that
Mrs. Melnotte, *née* Deschappelles, would
have changed her bridal attire for a travel-
ling dress. But let that pass: what I wish
to observe is, that Pauline brings no boxes
with her to the cottage; nevertheless, in the
next act, she came down in a fresh white
muslin, adorned with the smartest of pink
embroidered sashes. Where she got that
dress has always been an abstruse mystery
to my mind, for the widow Melnotte's
wardrobe was hardly likely to have furnish-
ed such a toilette; of course, the dramatic
unlikelihood of Pauline's changing her dress
must not be taken into consideration. An-
other instance of incongruity of costume
was furnished by the young lady who,
some time ago, played the heroine in the
"Shaughraun," and who, though she was
not supposed to possess a horse, regarded a
riding habit with its accessories as the most
convenient and suitable garb in which to
take a long rambling walk over the moun-
tains; I always thought she must have
found the skirt terribly in her way.

Yet it is not always sufficient for a lady
to dress for a "drawing-room" part exactly
as she would for afternoon tea in her own
drawing room, any more than it would do
for her to speak on the amateur stage in her
natural low tone of voice, or to express no
more passion or feeling than she would in
ordinary life. A clever critic has written
on this point far better than I can, and I
will avail myself of his remarks: "It is
a mistake to suppose that the every-day
delivery customary of the stage is sufficient.
It should be remembered that a play is an
arbitrary selection of the most effective bits,
both of action as well as of speech, brought
together within a brief time, all the dead
level of life being as it were cut away, and
only the essential left."

Now this applies to stage dress as well as
to acting itself. The dress should be, as it
were, pointed, aiding the expression of the
part. This is what is meant by dressing in
character, and it is by no means an easy
thing to do. Sometimes, indeed, an actor or
actress is helped or hindered in this matter
by stage tradition. A Tibbards must be
made in white satin; her confidante in white
dimity; and often these unwritten sumptuary
laws have so much power, that when an
actor breaks them, as Mr Irving did lately
by wearing a velvet shooting coat instead of
the conventional and hideous blouse as
Claude Melnotte, the minds of the critics
are as much exercised by the innovation as
by a new reading of the part itself.

Long experience, however, usually teaches
the professional actor what dress will really
most suggest the character to his audience;
and so it often happens that these con-
ventional rules as to costume are prompted
by some innate truth or propriety of feeling.
Nothing can be more conventional or in
better taste than the traditional white muslin
of the *ingenue*; there is a grace and freshness
about it which never wears—especially in
a drama of the last century, when its sim-
plicity contrasts with the rich velvets and
brocades of the period.

If the piece be one of those technically
known as "powder" or "costume," the first
consideration as to dress is, that it shall be
tolerably though not pedantically accurate;
and for this purpose some good book on the
subject should be consulted, and the fashion
and style of the time to be represented
carefully studied. Nothing is more common
or more vexatious than the way in which
both professional and amateur ladies con-
found the fashions of the reign of Louis XIV.
with those of his successors.

Another important point is colour. Many
lucres, lovely and brilliant by daylight or
even in a ball room, prove ineffective under
the searching glare of the footlights. Black
is always effective, either by itself or relieved
by bright colour; so is white or cream; red,
claret, yellow, pale blue and pale green are
good; peach and lilac are rather risky; if
worn they should be lit up by silver, and
when it is possible with diamonds; salmon
and rose de thé shades sometimes show up
wonderfully; peacock blue is rather apt to
look dull by artificial light; olive-green is
open to the same objection, and so are violet
and purple. Grey is often pretty, particu-
larly when worn with a touch of rich colour,
such as crimson; but it is not always
effective, as in the autumnal woodland scene
in "Lady Flora," acted at the Court three
or four years ago. Mrs. Kendal's cold grey
dress was a blot on the warm tints of the
picture, with which Mr. Clayton's brown
velvet coat harmonised admirably. Do
not wear too many colours on the stage,
where each dress must depend on others for
a great part of its effect, better a costume of
one rich or delicate shade. The attire of
your fellow-performers should always in-
fluence the choice of your own, for the
reason given above. Two or three dresses
on the stage together either destroy or en-
hance one another. Everyone will re-
member how, in "Olivia," the colours of the
various costumes toned in or contrasted with
one another, so as to produce a series of
charmingly harmonious recollections. In opposi-
tion to this pleasant recollection, I may
instance a play I once witnessed by amateurs,
in which three out of five ladies, not having
consulted each other appeared in pink with
black lace; of course none of the dresses
showed off when they were on the stage
together. Such an absurdity would never
have been permitted on the professional
boards.

Do not wear a wig if you can help it,
except in "powder" or "character" parts,
as they are very seldom becoming or natural.
If, however, you are obliged to wear one,
quadré or otherwise, or a mantill and high
comb, or any other unfamiliar head-dress, it
is a good plan to assume it for three or four
hours during the day before the performance;
otherwise the unusual weight on your head
may mar the effect of your appearance by
causing you to "poke" in an ungraceful
manner. High heels are to be avoided even
in "powder" parts, if you are unaccustomed
to them, as they will spoil your walk, and
a good stage walk is of great value. Never
wear gloves, except when absolutely neces-
sary; the hand is far too good an agent in
the expression of emotion to be hidden.

In conclusion, I have but one very short
piece of advice to bestow. Think out, if you
will, every detail of your costume beforehand;
give what pains you like to it, provided only
that you take still greater pains with the
study and rendering of your part; but the
moment your sock and buskin are assumed,
and you are no longer yourself but the per-
son you represent, the best thing to do about
your dress is to forget it.—The Queen.

HOW NEWS TRAVELS.

Reports came to town, the other day,
that the body of John Ruhlman, a sheep-
man in Chualar canon, and who had been
missing for over a month, had been found,
riddled with bullet holes. Detective
Thompson, who is working up the case,
informs us that nobody has yet been found.
—Salinas Index, May 22nd.

Reports reached Monterey, the other day,
that the body of John Ruhlman, a sheep-
man in Chualar canon, and who had been
missing for over a month, had been found,
riddled with bullet holes. —San Francisco
Bulletin.

The body of a man has been found in
Monterey, riddled with bullet holes.—San
Francisco Post.

Monterey is a tough place. Two of its
most peaceable citizens were, the other day,
riddled with bullets in broad daylight.
—Colusa Sun.

Three of the most respected and wealthy
citizens of Monterey were completely
riddled with bullets, the other day, by an
infuriated mob of whiskey-drinking bum-
mers, in broad daylight, and no cognizance
was taken of it by the officers of the law.—
Marysville Appeal.

Lord only knows how many men, women
and children will have been "riddled with
bullets" if this report passes over the
Rocky mountains, and the Eastern press
get hold of it. Out of merely a rumor,
this whole thing has grown.—Index.

A ROMANTIC STORY.

A letter from Milan relates that Baron
von K., an Austrian officer, quitted his re-
sidence in that city in 1869 to join his
regiment. Before going he deposited with
a notary there a will, leaving all his prop-
erty to a person not named in the document,
and saying that the notary or his successor
would be made acquainted with the name
of the legatee by a person who would call
and identify himself by giving the particu-
lars of the will, which was not to be opened
until the testator's death. The person's
name was then left with the notary by the
baron, who was subsequently wounded at
the battle of Magenta, and died soon after.
Before dying he requested the soldier who
acted as his servant to call on the notary
and name his heir, remitting at the same
time sundry documents to his care. The
soldier was soon after wounded in the face
and lost the power of speech. He could
not read, and was therefore unable to write
the necessary information. On the news
of the Baron's death his next of kin took
possession of his property, the notary being
unable to prevent them. A woman named
Elb, in Milan, and her son, 26 years of age,
lately found themselves in great pecuniary
distress, when a dumb man called and band-
ed a note with these words—"I have made
many inquiries and at last have found you.
I have learned to read and write, and can
make you rich." He then presented the
papers received from the Baron, which
named his son by Mrs. Elb as his heir.
The claimant called with the old soldier
upon the notary, and a lawsuit is on foot
for the estate.

As the happy couple are leaving church
the husband says to the partner of his
wedded life: "Marriage must seem a dread-
ful thing to you; why, you were all of a
tremble, and one could hardly hear you say,
'I will.'"

"I will try and have more
courage, and say it louder, next time,"
replies the blushing bride.
"It is becoming to me," asked she, as she
paraded in the costume of one hundred years
ago, before the man who is not her lord and
master, but is her husband. "Yes, my
dear," said he, meekly. "Don't you wish I
could dress this way all the time?" she said.
"No, my dear," he answered, "but I wish
you had lived when that was the style."

WHY THEY ARE COMING.

EXPLANATION OF THE RECENT INFUX OF
CHINESE.

The recent arrival of 1000 Chinese upon
the steamer "City of Tokio" has caused con-
siderable comment in various places east
and west of the Rocky Mountains. Those
who know comparatively nothing in re-
gard to the true features of the matter have
coined various stories in reference to it.
The arrival was a remarkable one, as no
steamer for many years past has brought
to California such a large number of Chi-
nese at this season of the year. The usual
number of arrivals during this season for
years past has rarely exceeded 100, the
"City of Tokio" bringing the largest number
—125—in June or July, 1878. A *Chronicle*
reporter called upon Colonel F. A. Bee,
the Consul of the Chinese Empire at this
port, and from him obtained an explanation
of the recent arrivals. Consul Bee stated
that in Hongkong and the districts in
China from which the Celestials in this
country have principally come, the progress
of the recent bill in relation to the Chinese
before the national legislature was carefully
watched. They knew the provisions in re-
ference to restricting any one vessel from
bringing more than fifteen; and, as there
are hundreds there who have been in and
intend to return to this country, they wait-
ed for the news of its rejection or passage
with great interest. When the bill passed
both Houses, Reuter's agents telegraphed
the fact around the world and the Chinese
believed the bill had become a law. They
knew nothing in regard to the President's
veto, but thought that the matter had been
finally settled by the passage of the bill
through both Houses. Convinced that
only fifteen could come at one time after
the 4th of July, the large number who
wanted to return to this country made up
their minds to come at once, thereby run-
ning no risk of paying increased rates of
passage or of struggling for an indefinite
time to be one of the fortunate fifteen that
should secure a passage on boats arriving
here after July 4th. Consul Bee stated that
he visited the *Tokio* on her arrival here and
recognized many of those who came as men
who had been for years in California and
who had gone on a visit to China. From
inquiries made by him, he ascertained that
fully seventy per cent of the 1000 had been
in this country before. Many of them
brought their families with them, they
having gone home for that purpose. Of
those who did come there were a number
who did not intend to return until next
winter. Of the remainder, the largest
number are destined for Honolulu, to which
place many of them held through tickets.
The sugar planters of the Sandwich Islands
are very anxious to obtain Chinese field
hands. They find some difficulty in getting
them from California because the wages
they are willing to pay are lower than are
paid here. They, therefore, have to resort
to Hongkong, but there they meet with
another difficulty. Hongkong is a Crown
colony of England, and English de-
pendencies in Australia desiring to obtain
Chinese laborers, it is said that Pope He-
nessy, Governor of Hongkong, discourages
immigration to Honolulu and California,
in order to turn the stream toward English
colonies. South Australia wants the Chi-
nese to settle in its northern territory,
while the sugar planters of the Fiji Islands
want them for the same work that the
planters of the Sandwich Islands do. These
facts render it difficult for the Chinese to
leave direct from Hongkong to Honolulu.
A German bark was recently laid on at
Hongkong, and a large number of Chinese
had taken passage by her, but her departure
was in some way prevented. This state of
affairs renders it necessary for Chinese who
desire to reach Honolulu to come to this
city first. The *City of Tokio* on her last
trip brought 90 of them who had through
tickets to Honolulu, and among the 1000
that came by the *Tokio* there were many
destined to the same port. Those who paid
their transportation were also under the
impression that not more than 15 could
come on any steamer after July 4th, hence
the large number of arrivals. Consul Bee
was of the opinion that there will be no
further arrivals of this character for some
time. Some of those arrived had gone
after their families and were afraid to delay
their return until next winter, as they at
first proposed, because they thought they
could not secure transportation on the
steamers, there being so many who wanted
to return. There is at present an unusual
demand for Chinese labor on the planta-
tions of the Sandwich Islands, but a very
small one on this coast. Owing to the diffi-
culty of obtaining shipping from Hongkong
direct to Honolulu, it is probable that the
Chinese who will be brought to supply this
demand will be taken by way of this city,
but their numbers will be comparatively
small.—San Francisco Chronicle.

BARON ROTHSCHILD'S WEALTH.

To-day Baron Rothschild has been bur-
ied, and the great question in the city is
"To what extent will the Government
profit by the legacy duty in this case?"
There are some who declare that, although
Baron Lionel was the richest man in the
world, his property belonged to the firm in
a certain sense, and will not, therefore, be
liable to the great duty tax. If not, the
Chancellor of the Exchequer will have a
very pretty sum to receive. By the way,
it is understood that Nathaniel de Roths-
child takes the head of the entire family
in future, and a great deal of talk is
hazarded in the City with regard to the
manner in which the firm's affairs will be
hereafter conducted. But those who know
the Rothschilds best say that there will be
no change, as Nathaniel has long been the
moving spirit in the affairs of the family,
the deceased Baron merely approving of
what the eldest son ordered.

It is not generally known that besides
being bankers, brokers, and exchange
agents, the Rothschilds of London have
also a mint in which they melt down vast
masses of gold, and that at New-court there
is a room in which there are great ingots
and bars of the precious metal. At the
time when the French indemnity was in
course of payment a friend of mine saw ten
millions worth of ingots in their store-room
at once. The lumps of gold were lying
about the room on the floor apparently
unaccounted—yet every one was register-
ed, and not a bit was lost. It is a mistake
to speak of the firm as an old-fashioned
one; they always moved with the times,
and were just as enterprising as any young
or house in the City. The chief causes of
their great success were integrity and
caution; but in the matter of American
securities it will be remembered that they
also displayed much shrewd energy.—Lon-
don Cor.

OF CORSET IS GENERALLY ADMITTED THAT

Highland stays the circulation.

IS IT HEREDITARY?

At Lyons Falls the ventilation fluid gets on
the train. She is a woman this time.
Would I open the window for her?

I would and did.
Oh! it annoys me?
Oh, no; I rather liked to have the snow
blow in and beat down my neck and back.
It soothed me and braced me, as it were,
up.

She was fading away, she told me, with
consumption.
I didn't doubt it. She was five inches
taller than myself, and weighed about 180.
Every time she coughed it knocked the
stove down.

She said to me—
There this car has run over a canal boat.
No, it wasn't. It was only a sawlog. We
are all right. We have lost three or four
wheels, but we jolt along on the trucks just
as well.

The woman said to me that she knew it
was her fate. Her mother passed away
with the same fall scourge; her mother's
father and his mother before him died by
the same disease; all of her brothers and
sisters, too, had passed away. She was
the last of seven, she said, sadly. "Was
my life, she asked, under the dark shadow
of any hereditary taint?"

Oh, no, I said, as cheerfully as I could
under the circumstances. Oh, no, there
had never been any such depressing mo-
notony in our family in its taking off. We
never had any particular or favorite style
of dying. When the time came we never
delayed things waiting for the family com-
plaint. We just laid down and died of
anything that happened to come along.
Anything that was handy at the time
suited us.

Miscellaneous.

A FASHION authority says the ladies will
wear lawn more this Summer. A good lawn
mower costs \$15.

A CONTEMPORARY says of a very promi-
nent military general that "his sword was
never drawn but once—and then in a
rattle."

POLICEMAN: "Now, then, move on.
There's nothing the matter here." Sarca-
stic boy: "Of course there isn't. If there
was, you wouldn't be about."

LORD Lorne has not altogether abandoned
literature since he went to Canada. On the
contrary, he has utilized a portion of his
leisure from official duties in composing
both prose and poetical descriptions of his
travels in the Dominion. The Princess
Louise is expected to enhance the value of
the forthcoming volume with sketches.

EXTRACT from a Young Lady's Letter.—
"And do you know, Maud and I are quite
sure that Captain Popple had taken far too
much champagne at the ball, for he took out
his watch and looked hard at the back of
it, and then muttered, 'Bless my soul!
I

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON
WATERS, &c.

SAILING-VESSELS.
Brighthelm

Corrected to Saturday, August 2nd, 1879.
At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Fruits

Vegetables

G. ORLEY, Inspector of Markets